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BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



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Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1957

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1957

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COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1957

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. KEMP, J.P.)
(*ex officio Member of the Committee*)

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR L. W. GEORGE

COUNCILLORS: MRS. B. E. BALCHIN, S. N. CHRISMAS, MRS. R. COE,
ALDERMEN: MRS. N. P. BENNETT SNELL, W. G. EDDY, F. STAY, O.B.E.
H. COOK, T. HODGSON, MRS. E. M. M. PARKER, MRS. K. H. ROBERTS
and BRIGADIER H. E. KNOTT, O.B.E.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS (District Health Sub-Committee): MRS. G. BENNETT,
(representing the Aldershot Voluntary Welfare Association), MRS. E.
COOK (representing the Stanhope and Wellington Lines Military District
Welfare Centres), MRS. P. RICHARDSON (representing the British Red
Cross Society), MRS. M. M. PAGE (representing the Aldershot Town
Maternal and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee), MRS. E. WHITE
(representing the St. John Ambulance Brigade).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957

Medical Officer of Health:
Divisional School Medical Officer:
Physician Superintendent, Northfield Hospital:
J. CRAIG LINDSAY, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
Meat and Food Inspector:
Shops Act Inspector:
Hackney Carriage Inspector:
W. E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:
W. H. M. EDWARDS, M.A.P.H.I.
J. H. CROTTY, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:
A. C. AYLESBURY

Clerical Assistants:
MISS G. LODGE, MRS. E. E. SHELLEY

Rodent Operator:
W. H. MCGOWAN

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I wish to present this Annual Report on the health of the Borough for your acceptance. It is prepared along the lines recommended by the Ministry of Health, to whom it requires to be submitted.

In accordance with my usual custom, I am commenting on those features of public health work which received special attention during the year, leaving in the remainder of the Report the statistical returns which are required for official purposes and for records for future years. It may be that someone will say that the subjects dealt with in this introduction are really ancillary services to the main role of a Public Health Department and while this may have been true in the past, it is these ancillary services which are developing into an important part of our work and indeed, will receive the main bulk of our attention in the years to come.

The following subjects received special attention during the year: Care of the Chronic Sick, Maternity Services with special reference to hospital provision and the Influenza outbreak which characterised the year 1957.

Care of the Chronic Sick.

The problem of the chronic sick received special study and investigation, particularly in regard to the availability of hospital beds for these people who are at present being nursed and looked after by their own doctors in their own homes. I made a review of the facilities available at home for the care of old people. I wrote to all general medical practitioners in the area asking for their observations and for an approximate number of the old folk whom they thought should be in hospital. I also questioned a number of them very closely. This, together with my knowledge of the hospital services generally, by virtue of my membership of the Hospital Management Committee, enabled me to prepare a Report which was presented to the Health Committee during the year. From the information obtained from the general practitioners, there is undoubtedly much concern regarding the difficulty of getting old people into hospital and indeed, when once there, of freeing some of the hospital beds occupied by the long-stay cases who should really be in beds allocated purely for chronic sick and who need not necessarily be in an acute hospital.

There are some 40 hospital beds available for chronic sick for the Farnham Group Hospital area in which Aldershot is situated. Judging from the returns for the country generally, it would appear that a general average of 180 beds would seem to be required if the standards for admission to hospital are assumed to be the same for all areas, i.e. 1.2 beds per 1,000 of the population. From this, therefore, it would appear that there is a very definite shortage. I was able to obtain actual records of some 35 people in the Borough who should be in hospital but cannot get there because of lack of beds. This would seem a staggering total when one takes into consideration the size of our town.

The lack of hospital beds is also related to the lack of facilities generally for the old folk in their homes and I have in mind particularly the lack of chiropody, physiotherapy and other services which are to be distinguished from those which are the statutory responsibility of the Local Health Authority. This matter led to a Public Meeting called by the then Mayor, Councillor Miss M. E. Kemp, and later a Voluntary Committee for the care of old people was formed and linked with the Hampshire Council for Social Service. Much is expected of this Committee and we wish them every success in their work.

Later a resolution was forwarded to the Regional Hospital Board expressing the hope that immediate steps will be taken to make available more accommodation for them at the earliest possible date. It is gratifying to learn of the quick response in that the Regional Hospital Board have approved an additional 16 beds at Northfield Hospital for old people, and they have appointed a Geriatrician (to be shared with neighbouring hospitals) to work in this area. Thus the subject will be kept in front of us and development can begin on a problem which will increase as the years go by. The extent of the problem at present can be visualised when one realises that at the present time it is estimated that in the town there are over 3,000 people over 65 years of age and not far short of 1,300 over 75 years of age. For the future, that is within the next generation, for the country as a whole, one in every five persons will be retired.

Maternity Services.

The changing pattern of our Maternity Services is well exemplified in studying the contents of the table on page¹³. The Aldershot Maternity Unit, built originally to hold 11 beds, had an annual admission rate, as a general rule before the last war, in the region of 261 (in 1938). We see from this Report now that the annual admissions for 1957 were 414. This certainly represents a tremendous amount of work and reflects great credit on the staff who must have worked extremely hard; indeed, it is difficult not to say overworked. The degree of overcrowding of the hospital which such an annual admission rate must indicate could not have been

possible before the days of penicillin and other antibiotics without the risk of an outbreak of puerperal fever. The figures do indeed portray a changing pattern. Of the 414 confinements in the Maternity Unit during the year 1957, we see that nearly 50% came from outside the town. The Aldershot ratepayers who fought for the Maternity Unit in 1934 could not have foreseen the valuable contribution they were making towards the social services of their neighbours.

A similar picture is seen at the Louise Margaret Hospital and 808 mothers admitted represent a wonderful record of service for the year 1957.

Dealing with the Borough of Aldershot alone therefore, the maternity record for 1957 is:—

228	mothers	confined	in the	Aldershot	Maternity	Unit.
268	"	"	"	"	Louise Margaret	Hospital.
96	"	"	"	"	at home.	

The picture seems unbalanced due, no doubt, to the fact that the administrative changes which the varying needs demand, not only in regard to buildings but in personnel, always lag behind the actual work done. The time cannot be far off when some rationalisation of the various services, both hospital and domiciliary, can be carried out. At present no one seems to have the necessary over-all authority to do so.

It would be appropriate here to pay tribute to the friendly help and co-operation which the civil hospital maternity services receive from the Louise Margaret Hospital in regard to the admission of the overflow of maternity cases—mothers who would otherwise have to be admitted to hospitals in Guildford, Reading, etc.

As far as domiciliary midwifery is concerned, the picture in 1934 was:—

Number of midwives in practice	...	9
Number of confinements—		
as midwives	... ..	313
as maternity nurses	...	65

While in 1957 it was:—

Number of midwives in practice	...	3
Number of confinements (as midwives)		96

Influenza Outbreak.

During the month of September reports were received of an increasing number of cases of influenza-like illness in the town. These came as no surprise as some ten days before the A.D.M.S. had advised me of the prevalence of a similar illness amongst the Service personnel in this area. As the disease (popularly known as "flu") is not notifiable, actual numbers were impossible to obtain and

we had to rely, therefore, for any information regarding the incidence of the disease on reports from schools, reports from the Ministry of National Insurance regarding sickness claims, and from general practitioners and hospitals. All these reports combined to show that the disease was very prevalent in Aldershot during that month and extending into October. The consensus of opinion seems to have been that it was mainly confined to young adults and children. In the case of the schools, a number of them reported 50% absenteeism, while the Ministry of National Insurance reported that sickness claims during the week commencing 22nd September went up by some 59%.

The disease was mainly mild in its symptoms and this was further confirmed by the fact that the number of hospital admissions asked for was extremely low. It was estimated that roughly about 10 cases were admitted to hospital and only a few of those showed genuine bronchopneumonia as a complication. No preventive measures were undertaken to combat the disease other than the advice to parents and others along general lines.

The influenza vaccine issued was in very limited supply and was used for the nursing staff of the hospitals admitting the cases. Later, as more supplies became available, all hospitals, general practitioners, midwives, district nurses, ambulance personnel and home helps were protected. The supply for the district nurses, midwives and others originated from the County Council while that for the hospital staff was issued through the Regional Hospital Board.

The mild weather and the time of year all contributed towards minimising any after effects of the disease and in the majority of cases people themselves managed to cope with the illness in their own homes. One Medical Authority reported that the 1918 epidemic began in that mild form, to be followed later by a wave of more serious illness. To cover that eventuality and the possibility of the disease occurring during the real winter months with severe weather, an increased demand for hospital accommodation was visualised. In view of the highly infectious nature of the disease in its early stages the problem was actually studied and plans were prepared in all hospitals in the Group so that, if a sudden demand for hospital admission for severe cases had arisen, then the hospitals would have been able to allot suitable accommodation.

Looking back on events, I am glad to be able to say that in spite of much publicity, there was remarkably little evidence of upset and anxiety amongst the population generally, as shown by enquiries at this Department or demands for vaccine. Furthermore, the anticipated second wave prophesied in some quarters did not materialise. Indeed, little demand was encountered for hospital beds during the ensuing winter.

Concluding these introductory remarks, I would say that with my knowledge of this area over many years, I am deeply conscious of the fact that the gradual but sure development of a happy and friendly atmosphere and mutual trust with our "senior partners"—the County Medical Services and the Army Medical Services—which has never been better, means that the time is ripe for the development of a first class fully comprehensive Public Health Service within the next few years for this unusual area (and here I refer to the Local Government boundaries) which will mean so much to the people in terms of health and happiness.

Finally, in regard to the lay-out of this Report, in past years it has comprised two sections, but this year the Report is being set out as one, emphasising the close team-work which exists in the Health Department. Much of the text, as in the past, has been prepared and written by Mr. Roberts, the Chief Public Health Inspector, to whom I am grateful for his continued help and support throughout the year. I must also mention the help and encouragement I receive from all members of the Council and not least from my own staff.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1957

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1957 (including non-civilian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,360
Comparability factor—Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.08
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.63

LIVE BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	345	291	636
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	31
Total	...	...	...	...	...	364	303	667

STILLBIRTHS								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15

Crude Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.9
Birth Rate (corrected with Comparability Factor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3
Crude Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9
Death Rate (corrected with Comparability Factor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.9

Number of domestic houses and flats at 31.3.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,873
Number of commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	832
Number of licensed premises (excluding Off-Licences)	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Rateable Value (March, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£538,078
Acreage: Civil, 1,431; S. Camp. 2,745; Total, 4,176.							

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASE

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	5	2	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			20	—	20
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	10	14	24
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	2	—	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system			19	22	41
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	28	10	38
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	3	1	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	20	21	41
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	4	3	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	3	2	5
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	4	5	9
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	12	1	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			2	—	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	4	—	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	—	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion			—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases			15	12	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	4	1	5
34.	All other accidents	...	...	7	1	8
35.	Suicide	...	...	2	—	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
Totals				168	106	274

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Measles	3	518	163	294
Whooping Cough	81	54	6	34
Scarlet Fever	22	13	11	8
Malaria (Camp)	17	7	2	1
Dysentery	27	12	16	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	9	4
Pneumonia	—	2	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	2	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—
Post infectious	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	12	2	1
Non-paralytic	—	6	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	—	2
Food Poisoning	1	4	1	2
Erysipelas	1	3	4	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25	18	39	19
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	3	—

HOSPITAL SERVICES

My membership of the Hospital Management Committee continued during the year and thus a close and useful liaison has been maintained. The hospital services for this area are by no means a self-contained entity—not that this need necessarily be so in that all the particular specialities required can be dealt with, but it would undoubtedly be in the interests of all in this rapidly growing area if the hospital services were more self-contained than they are. Thus the large number of people who require to go to Guildford, Reading, London, and to a lesser extent Winchester, would be able to receive treatment and advice without undue travelling. This of course applies particularly to the increasing accident rate both in the home and on the highway. The time will come when the needs of this area will demand a fully equipped Group hospital of adequate size with the general practitioner hospitals playing a local supporting role only. Developments are taking place at Farnham Hospital, which is the Group Hospital, but to those of us working in the area, they are all too slow and much valuable work is being done in very inadequate premises. Another hospital development which we can look forward to is the closer co-operation with the Army Medical Services who have expressed their willingness to work with us in every way possible.

Hospital Beds.

Civil.

Aldershot Hospital:—

General	...	...	...	...	29 beds
Maternity	...	...	...	...	14 beds
Children	...	...	...	...	13 beds

Outpatients' Department includes Surgical, Medical, Gynæcological, E.N.T., Pediatrics, Ophthalmic, Psychiatric and Pathological facilities.

Northfield Hospital:—

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	24 beds
General	...	...	...	...	14 beds

Outpatients' Department includes Chest Clinic, Special (including V.D.) Clinic, Laundry and Disinfecting Station.

Military.

Cambridge Hospital	...	...	...	500 beds
Louise Margaret Hospital	...	...	...	85 beds

TABLE I.

MATERNITY SERVICES SURVEY, 1957

Maternity Unit, Aldershot Hospital

(Number of maternity beds—14)
(Number of mothers admitted—414)

Home address—Aldershot

228

Home address—outside Aldershot

186

Louise Margaret Military Hospital, Aldershot

(Number of maternity beds—35)
(Number of mothers admitted—808)

Home address—Aldershot

268

Home address—outside Aldershot

540

Domiciliary confinements

Home address—Aldershot

96

TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures show the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in the Borough during the years mentioned. The figures for 1957 show a welcome reduction, and while this may be explained by the fact that we had no visit from a Mass Radiography Unit during the year and therefore the means of diagnosis were reduced, it may well mean that the long promised reduction in this disease has arrived. Modern antibiotic treatment and chemotherapy are undoubtedly reducing the infectivity of the disease and emptying the beds of sanatoria where once there were long waiting lists. This throws an extra weight, however, on the domiciliary treatment of these long term cases and shows the need for a progressive housing policy if we intend to reap the full benefits of the modern methods of treatment.

				<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1953	...	...	...	10	25	—	1
1954	...	...	...	15	10	—	1
1955	...	...	...	9	9	—	—
1956	...	...	...	18	11	—	3
1957	...	...	...	14	5	—	—

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION PROCEDURES

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization.

The figures showing the amount of work done in each case are shown at Tables II and III. Children are dealt with by their own general practitioners or at a centralised clinic, depending on the parents' choice. The work is now so well known that procedures are more or less routine.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of anti-poliomyelitis vaccinations done was dictated by the issue of vaccine. The work of vaccination was stepped up towards the end of the year and the campaign will undoubtedly gather momentum with increased supplies of vaccine now available.

<i>Year of birth</i>	<i>Number of children who received two injections during 1957</i>
1947	40
1948	29
1949	26
1950	35
1951	24
1952	22
1953	24
1954	26
Total 226	

Smallpox Vaccination.

The County Medical Officer has enabled me to give the figures shown in the following table of the vaccinal state of the children in Aldershot and surrounding districts. Having regard to the alarming reports one hears of the low state of protection of the country generally against smallpox, the percentage for Aldershot would seem to be well above the national average. It must of course fluctuate with the number of Service children entering and leaving the town, but nevertheless one receives some comfort from the fact that over 60% of the child population have recently received vaccination. Aldershot, receiving visitors, voluntary and otherwise, from all parts of the world, is indeed an area which is exposed to communicable disease from any part of the world.

Babies vaccinated in Hampshire in 1957—under 12 months—expressed as a percentage of live births in that year

	1956 %	1957 %
URBAN		
Aldershot M.B.	68.8	61.3
Andover M.B.	52.8	63.3
Basingstoke M.B.	60.4	69.5
Farnborough U.D.	58.8	83.4
Fleet U.D.	54.6	67.5
Gosport M.B.	69.9	75.8
Winchester City	59.7	69.1
RURAL		
Alton R.D.	89.4	85.8
Basingstoke R.D.	81.0	85.0
Hartley Wintney R.D.	98.8	98.8
COUNTY	60.2	68.5

TABLE II.

IMMUNIZATION SCHEME

The following statistics show the work done during 1957:—

Age at date of final primary injection (as regards Col. 2) or of booster injection (as regards Col. 3) (1)	Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunization during the year 1957 (2)	Number of children who received a secondary (Booster) injection during the year 1957 (3)
<i>Diphtheria Immunization alone—</i>		
Under 1	1	—
1 to 4	6	5
5 to 14	55	147
TOTAL	62	152
<i>Combined Immunization (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough)</i>		
Under 1	121	—
1 to 4	77	6
5 to 14	8	67
TOTAL	206	73
<i>Triple Immunization (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)</i>		
Under 1	232	—
1 to 4	103	1
5 to 14	10	9
TOTAL	345	10
<i>Whooping Cough Immunization alone—</i>		
Under 1	—	—
1 to 4	—	—
5 to 14	2	1
TOTAL	2	1

TABLE III.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN RELATION
TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children in the district on 31st December, 1957, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunization at any time between 1st January, 1943, and 31st December, 1957.

<i>Age on 31/12/57 (i.e. born in year)</i>	<i>Under 1 1957</i>	<i>1-4 1953-1956</i>	<i>5-9 1948-1952</i>	<i>10-14 1943-1947</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1953-1957	124	1,676	1,927	424	4,151
Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1943-1952	—	—	996	1,448	2,444

TABLE IV—continued. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS—continued

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Audiometric Clinic	Hearing testing of schoolchildren	School Clinic	1st Thursday in month at 9.45 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Orthopaedic Clinic	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects	School Clinic	1st Tuesday in month—morning session	Regional Hospital Board
Remedial Exercises	Treatment of orthopaedic cases	School Clinic	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays—all day	Regional Hospital Board
Child Guidance Clinic	Child guidance	Manor Park House	Mondays — morning session and Fridays all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Speech Therapy Clinic	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays—all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Chest Clinic	Examination of definite and suspected cases of tuberculosis	Northfield Hospital	Clinic:— Mondays, 9.15 a.m. Thursdays, 9.15 a.m. Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. Refill Clinic: Mondays, 2 p.m. New patients: Mondays, 11.15 a.m.	Regional Hospital Board
Special Clinic	Treatment of venereal disease	Northfield Hospital	Mondays: 2-4 p.m. women only 5-7 p.m. men only	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth control	Manor Park House	1st, 2nd and 3rd Fridays in month, 2-4 p.m.	Women's Voluntary Organisation

MORTUARY

The following statistics refer to the year under review:—

Total number of subjects admitted to mortuary	69
Cases admitted from the Borough of Aldershot	29
Cases admitted from outside Borough	40
Number of post mortems held	66

FOOD HYGIENE

The importance of food hygiene, the rising number of cases of food-borne incidents in the country as a whole, and the increasing elaboration of the food and allied trades, have made it necessary to submit the following information under the headings given.

(i) Food premises in the area.

Dairies	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Bakers	11
Restaurants, Cafés and Canteens	51
Butchers	21
Butchers registered for manufacture of sausages, etc.	19
Wet Fish	6
Fried Fish	10
Clubs, Licensed Premises and Places of Entertainment	61
Grocers	91
Greengrocers	19
Confectioners	39
Wholesale Premises	6

(ii) Number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954.

Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture of preserved foods (sausages)	19
Sale and storage of ice cream	107
Manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream	3
Storage of ice cream	2
	<hr/> 131 <hr/>

Number of dairies (which supply Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised Milk)

	1
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk:—	
Dealers' Licences	53
Pasteurised Milk:—	
Pasteuriser's Licence	1
Dealers' Licences	55
Sterilised Milk:—	
Dealers' Licences	45
Supplementary Licence	1

(iii) Number of inspections of food premises.

During the year 1,440 visits were made and 120 improvements carried out to food premises.

Notices served	...	...	...	...	32
Notices complied with (includes 17 outstanding from 1956)	...	...	...	...	44

(iv) Educational Activity.

The Hygienic Food Traders' Guild was discontinued in December, 1957. This Guild had done excellent work since its inception in 1948, but within the last few years its object has been covered by the operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations. One might also say that the co-operation of the food traders to-day is much improved from that which existed in 1948 and in this respect the Guild can say that to some extent it had achieved its object. Any positive educational activity is now centred on the Public Health Department and every opportunity is taken to "put the message over" on clean food not only to the food traders but also to the consumer.

(v) Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Chief Public Health Inspector contributed the following observations:—

The requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, concerning structural alterations and the installation of additional equipment have now been largely dealt with and the work of the department has to an extent reverted to the routine inspection of food premises. Most occupiers were anxious to meet their obligations and have gladly accepted advice and assistance from the department, which endeavours to attain the highest possible standards.

Generally speaking the food trade appears to be prospering, and obvious signs are shown of this in improved shop fronts, interiors and equipment. Bearing this in mind, it is perhaps surprising to note that one restaurant, one butcher/grocer, one butcher/fishmonger and one grocer, all businesses of reasonable size, closed during the year.

Three fishmongers are still open-fronted. An unsuccessful High Court action by Coventry Corporation has much decreased the possibility of dealing with this anachronism unless the Regulations themselves are amended. We still await case law on the necessity for refrigerators in all food premises. Very few are now without, but those that are represent a potential danger to public health, and one looks forward to the day when a cold store is considered as necessary as a cash register.

Improvements to Food Premises.

Floor Covering Provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors Relaid	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls Reinforced	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings Reinforced	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rooms Redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	35
Refrigerators Provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial Lighting Improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wash-hand Basins Fitted or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Hot Water Provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water Closets Redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation Improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing Accommodation Provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
First Aid Provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Counters, Tables Covered	...	...	...	...	...	25
Protection for Open Food	...	...	...	...	...	2

Visits to Food Premises.

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	153
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	103
Grocers and Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	412
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	145
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	242
Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	58
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	75
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	23
Vehicles and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	78
Inspection of Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	99
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1

School Canteens.

Mention was made in last year's Annual Report of the problem of dust in some kitchens which are housed in semi-permanent buildings of wood and asbestos construction. The ridges of these buildings have been pointed and this appears to have satisfactorily dealt with the nuisance.

(vi) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-52.

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports that during the year one restaurant ceased the manufacture of Ice Cream, leaving three manufacturers in the district, all of whom use cold mix. One of these retails from his own vehicles and the remaining two from their premises.

The number of samples taken during the year was 66. All of these were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test; the results were as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	31 samples
Grade 2	...	...	24 „
Grade 3	...	...	10 „
Grade 4	...	...	1 „

The results of samples taken from one manufacturer throughout the summer indicated that there was room for improvement and the frequent changing of staff, often with little experience, may have been the cause. The necessary advice has been given by this department and strict observation will be kept on this manufacturer in the future.

Three vendors enter the Borough from outside and their vehicles are inspected to ensure that washing facilities, equipment, etc., are satisfactory.

Milk Supply.

The Local Authority license and supervise the one pasteurising establishment in the Borough on behalf of the County Council.

The Borough is a Designated Area and 237 samples of milk (including school milk) were submitted for examination, all of which proved satisfactory.

Monthly Returns of all samples taken were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Milk Division, Thames Ditton.

No action was required under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which provides for action where milk is suspected of having caused disease in human beings.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Hampshire County Council is the Authority responsible for administering the provisions of this Act where it relates to the adulteration of food and drugs.

I am indebted to Chief Inspector Mr. C. O. Perry, of the Hampshire County Council staff, for the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Borough during the year ending 31st March, 1958.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Butter and other Fats	6	—
Drugs	3	—
Milk, Channel Islands	17	—
Milk	92	—
Sausage, Meat and Fish Products	9	—
Spirits	8	—
Other Foods	12	2
	147	2

The 17 Channel Islands Milk samples proved to contain an average of 4.99% Fat and 9.15% Non-Fatty Solids, and the 92 Milk samples an average of 3.68% Fat and 8.80% Non-Fatty Solids.

Unsatisfactory Samples.—Two Ice Cream samples were below the minimum standard for fat but above in sugar and Non-Fatty Solids. The offenders were dealt with by way of caution.

It is gratifying to report that application has been made to the Ministry of Health for the Borough Council to become a food and drugs authority for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The Hampshire County Council has agreed not to oppose this application and we await the visits of inspection by the Ministry of Health officers with every confidence that it will be granted.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Nearly 13 tons of meat and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption. This meat is disposed of by a reputable contractor for manufacture into fertiliser.

Livers affected with fluke, angioma, cirrhosis, etc., were allowed to be used for mink feeding.

The following were found to be unfit for human consumption:

Bovines

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
15 carcasses	10 carcasses
15 complete offals	10 complete offals
1 short forequarter	1 hindquarter
38 heads	1 shin
93 lungs	1 flank
3 hearts	1 brisket
15 mesenteries	1 leg and trimmings
5 spleens	19 heads
2 skirts	28 lungs
18 livers	7 hearts
	5 spleens
	4 kidneys
	383 livers
	65 part livers

Pigs

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
95 heads	7 carcasses
1 pluck	7 complete offals
2 lungs	6 legs
	2 long fores
	1 fore
	3 loins
	1 trimmings
	44 plucks
	9 kidneys
	4 spleens
	354 lungs
	74 hearts
	124 livers

Calves

Other Diseases

1 loin and breast
1 pluck
2 lungs

Sheep

Other Diseases

1 hindquarter
1 trimmings
10, plucks
30 livers

				<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat Condemned	...			14727	or	6	11	1	27
Offal Condemned	...	...		14178	or	6	6	2	10
Total	...	...	...	28905	or	12	18	0	9

OTHER FOODS

The following quantities of other foods were condemned after inspection at Food Snops and Food Preparing Premises:—

(a) Meat Products:—

28 lb. Beef	70 lb. Chicken
48½ lb. Bacon	91½ lb. Sausages
16 lb. Beef Trimmings	

(b) Groceries and Confectionery:—

37 Sponge Fuddings	376 lb. Bananas
60 lb. Dates	

(c) Canned and Bottled Goods:—

132 tins Milk	1 jar Foodstuff
633 tns Foodstuffs ((Misc.))	

(d) Fish:—

28 lb. Kippers	1 large Herring Roe
----------------	---------------------

These foods are collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision

	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Total of Other Food Condemned	1972	or	0	17	2	12

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC., CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR:—

	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
	30817	or	13	15	2	21

POST MORTEM INSPECTION OF ANIMALS

In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Health circular 17/55 dated 23rd November, 1955, the following tabulated statement has been prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector and is included with reference to the post mortem inspection of animals.

**TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT
CONDEMNED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE**

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed ..	566	451	255	469	3,657
Number Inspected	566	451	255	469	3,657
<i>All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci</i> Whole Carcasses Condemned ..	—	10	—	—	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	211	235	3	44	542
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. and Cysticerci ..	37·3%	54·5%	1·2%	9·4%	15%
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole Carcasses Condemned ..	4	11	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	28	82	—	—	95
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	5·7%	20·6%	—	—	2·6%
<i>Cysticercosis</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	7	5**	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	7	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—
Not generalised but condemnation preferred to re- frigeration ..	—	3	—	—	—

**One cow condemned Emaciation and Dropsy.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Chief Public Health Inspector contributed the following observations:—

Meat Inspection.

The Regulations for slaughterhouses mentioned in last year's Report have not materialized, but there is a Bill before Parliament at the present time which includes those items and which it had been intended to deal with in the Regulations. When this Bill is finally passed it appears doubtful if the present slaughterhouse could be altered to meet the standards required.

It is pleasant to report once again that 100% post mortem inspection was maintained during the year. This of course can only be achieved by giving meat inspection first priority at all times, even outside the normal office hours, but this is considered well worth while to ensure a supply of meat free from disease.

Cysticercus Bovis.

Fifteen cases of infection by the cysticercus bovis were found during the year, representing 1.48% of the cattle slaughtered. In three cases (all poor quality cow carcasses) the owner preferred to have the carcasses condemned rather than put into cold store. In another case a carcass was condemned for other reasons.

All other carcasses were placed in cold store for at least the necessary period of twenty-one days to ensure the death of any cysts which may have been in the meat. This is the procedure recommended in Memo 3 (Meat).

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) Water Supply.

I am indebted to the Chief Engineer, Mid Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, for the following information which is submitted on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health circular 2/50 dated 25th January, 1950.

- (i) Water is supplied by the Mid Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells at Boxall's Lane and Lasham. An adequate supply for all purposes without restriction was maintained throughout the year.
- (ii) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals. The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.

- (iii) The water distributed in this area is a normal chalk and lower greensand blended water and has no plumbo-solvent action
- (iv) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.
- (v) There are 6,904 connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying an estimated population of about 41,000 persons. We believe there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(b) Hardness of Water, 1957.

Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the total hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained:—

			<i>Parts per 100,000</i>		
			<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	
January	...	16.1	22.8	} 2 samples	
			18.5		
February	...	16.1	17.5	} 2 samples	
			16.0		
March	...	15.7	17.5		
April	...	16.1	18.5		
May	...	16.1	18.0		
June	...	15.7	19.0		
July	...	16.1	17.5	} 2 samples	
			17.5		
August	...	16.1	16.0		
September	...	17.5	14.0		
October	...	16.4	15.0		
November	...	15.7	17.0		
December	...	6.3	22.5		

(c) Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report on drainage and sewerage for this area:—

The effluent from the existing sewage disposal works maintains a standard acceptable to the Thames Conservancy Board despite the out-of-date conditions there. This is mainly due to the efforts of the Sewage Works Manager who is working under very difficult conditions. In particular the standard of efficiency of the filters has reached a very low level.

The design for the reconstruction of the works has proceeded very satisfactorily and the main question which must now be answered is the official attitude towards the scheme in view of the current restriction on capital expenditure. This question will be taken up with the Ministry in the near future.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action under this Section was taken during the year and those cases which were brought to our notice in this connection were dealt with by repeated home visits. Persuasion of the unfortunate individuals concerned to accept help eventually resulted in admission to suitable residential accommodation.

The introduction to this Report dealing with chronic sick has a direct bearing on any action which might be necessary under this Section. Efforts to alleviate the condition of lonely, elderly people will arrest the almost inevitable deterioration in their home conditions, thus rendering compulsory powers under this Section unnecessary.

RENT ACT, 1956

Certificates of Disrepair.

A sub-committee of the Health Committee was set up to deal with applications of disrepair under the above Act.

Eighteen applications were received to the end of the year. In fifteen cases it was decided to issue certificates, and in three not to issue, as the owners already had the repairs in progress.

Nine undertakings were given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule, and in six instances certificates were issued.

DRAINAGE

The drains in connection with 37 houses were found to be defective. Nineteen houses were completely redrained and the remaining 18 subject to partial reconstruction.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

The disinfestation of verminous premises and articles carried out by the Health Department during the year were:—

Houses inspected for vermin	69
Houses found to be verminous	15
Rooms sprayed for vermin	32

All bedding is subjected to steam disinfestation at Northfield Hospital and rooms treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T.

DISINFECTIONS

No. of rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious and other diseases	13
No. of cases where bedding was subjected to steam disinfection and disinfestation	11 loads
comprising	
Mattresses	33
Blankets	132
Pillows	90

HOUSING

As far as the housing problem is concerned, there are still 809 families on the Council's waiting list; an increase of 29 on the previous year's. The Council have secured a number of sites on which it is intended to build two- and three-bedroomed houses. By the end of 1958 a considerable number of families should be rehoused.

Slum Clearance.

The Chief Public Health Inspector contributes the following observations:—

Some 22 families from Clearance Areas, Individual Unfit Houses and properties on which Closing Orders were made were rehoused during the year. It is hoped that the remaining families living in these unsatisfactory conditions will soon be housed either in new flats or new houses.

One hundred and thirty-five complaints in respect of housing defects were investigated. The majority of repairs were carried out by owners as a result of informal action. In six cases it was necessary to resort to Statutory action, and in one instance the Council carried out the work and recovered the cost.

Houses Repaired.

Roofs Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Chimneys Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Roof Flashings Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eavesgutters Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rain-water Pipes Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Lintels Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skylights Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and Ceiling Plasterwork Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Walls and Ceilings Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scullery Floors Reformed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Floors Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Skirting Boards Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Firegrates Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mantelshelves Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hearths Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ranges Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Washing Coppers Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Windows Inserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Windows Repaired and made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Window Sills Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Doors Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Doorsteps Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stairs Retreaded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stair Handrails Repaired or Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls Repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Walls Rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Damp Walls Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
New Air Bricks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
New Food Stores Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Water Closets Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Soil Ventilating Shafts Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wastepipes Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New Drain Inspection Chamber Covers Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yards Paved or Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The records of housing which follow are shown by courtesy of the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Borough Treasurer's Department.

Houses, etc., completed during 1957.

		<i>Houses</i>		<i>Flats</i>		<i>Adaptions by Private</i>
		<i>Private Enterprise</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Private Enterprise</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
January	.. ..	2	4*	—	8	—
February	.. ..	—	4*	—	6	—
March	.. ..	—	—	—	12	—
April	.. ..	13	—	—	—	—
May	.. ..	8	—	—	—	—
June	.. ..	5	—	—	—	—
July	.. ..	3	—	—	28	—
August	.. ..	1	—	—	4	—
September	.. ..	4	—	—	—	5
October	.. ..	5	—	—	—	1
November	.. ..	4	—	—	—	—
December	.. ..	7	—	—	12	1
TOTALS	.. ..	52	8	—	70	7

* Old folk's bungalows.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957

CIVILIAN

Year	Single	Married Couples	Children									Aged Couples	Widows	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1938 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1944 ..	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1945 ..	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
1946 ..	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1947 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1948 ..	—	7	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17
1949 ..	—	6	4	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	18
1950 ..	1	6	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16
1951 ..	1	9	7	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24
1952 ..	1	14	11	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	35
1953 ..	1	15	6	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	37
1954 ..	2	7	21	14	6	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	5	61
1955 ..	1	16	27	16	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	82
1956 ..	2	22	33	26	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	109
1957 ..	14	74	59	24	10	5	1	4	—	—	—	14	28	233
Total ..	24	184	180	106	43	17	3	5	1	1	1	31	58	654

X

SERVICES

Year	Single	Married Couples	Children									Aged Couples	Widows	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1944 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1945 ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
1948 ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1949 ..	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1950 ..	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1951 ..	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1952 ..	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1953 ..	—	—	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1954 ..	—	—	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
1955 ..	—	2	7	8	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	23
1956 ..	—	3	7	9	4	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	29
1957 ..	1	13	10	15	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Total ..	1	22	34	57	19	13	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	155

X

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1957 the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of:—

Drainage	641
Water Supply and sampling	32
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	19
Offensive accumulations and noxious matters	6
Disinfection of Houses and Infectious Diseases	135
Council Houses prior to vacation and Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	341
Overcrowding	20
Verminous Premises	69
Other Vermin	220
Common Lodging House	18
Houses Let in Lodgings	6
Factories with Mechanical Power and without Mechanical Power	67
Outworkers' Rooms	4
Shops Act	231
Vacant Land and Dumps	80
Watercourses and Streams	41
Interviews with Owners, etc.	324
Swimming Pool	29
Works in Progress	621
Tents, Vans and Sheds	3
Rats and Mice Infestations	1880
Public Conveniences	7
Schools	8
Moveable Dwellings	11
Smoke Nuisances	4
Pet Animals Act	4
Hackney Carriages	30

Number of Notices Served.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken:—

Number of Informal Notices served	173
Number of Informal Notices complied with	125
Number of Statutory Notices Served:—	
Housing Act, Section 9	1
Public Health Act, Section 93	2
Number of Statutory Notices complied with:—	
Housing Act, Section 9	2
Public Health Act, Section 93	1

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with.

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	26
Choked and defective drains	149
Premises infested with vermin	14
Insect Pests	11
Wasp Nests	65
Water Supply Reinstated	1
Obstructed flues cleared	1
Offensive Accumulations and Noxious Matters	6
Keeping of Animals as to be a Nuisance	3

Common Lodging House.

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is kept under regular supervision.

Shops Act, 1950.

Two hundred and fifty-four visits were made under this Act and a number of verbal warnings given especially to the occupiers of small hucksters shops in respect to infringements of trading on the Early Closing day and on Sundays.

It was also found necessary to warn the proprietors of a mobile shop re infringement of the Early Closing Order.

During periods of inclement weather the temperature of 11 shops was found to be below a reasonable temperature and 11 notices were served requesting the installation of additional heaters for the comfort of the staffs concerned.

Moveable Dwellings.

Only one licence was granted to station a caravan. In this instance the occupier required temporary accommodation while a house was in course of erection.

Bakehouses.

There has been no alteration in the number of bakehouses during the year, the number remaining at 10.

One baker is experimenting with the Deep Freezing of cakes and pastries and results have been encouraging. These methods may enable the small baker in the foreseeable future to overcome the present staffing difficulties, since his working hours will no longer be dictated by the immediate needs of the shop. This same baker has changed from coke ovens to oil fired ovens.

Another baker installed a new bread making machine. It has an automatic suction divider fed by a control shute. It holds 2,552 lbs. of dough and the divider will cut up twenty-five 2 lb. pieces of dough per minute. It places them on to an automatic rounder and hander up which shapes pieces of dough into a perfect ball. While doing this it subjects the dough to hot air blast to prevent sticking. From there it is delivered into an automatically controlled roller which places the dough also into the pockets of an automatic prover. The balls arrive in the end pocket and are changed from one pocket to another every $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes until they reach the end pocket of the set of eight (in each tray), from whence they are sent down a shute into a Jecomolda into whatever shapes of bread it is wished to produce and goes through a greasing device from there to the tins. Whilst the prover is running, the empty linen pockets are subject to air blast for drying and blue lighting to kill bacteria. The whole prover is enclosed in glass windows with interior fluorescent lighting so that any defects can be spotted

immediately. The whole process minimises the use of labour and the entry of dust and pests.

Smoke Abatement.

Parts of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were brought into force; they were the parts dealing with Smoke Control Areas, the installation of new furnaces, heights of chimneys and also many of the miscellaneous provisions.

The provisions relating to dark smoke, grit and dust and smoke nuisance will be brought into operation by the fixing of a second appointed day.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Your Public Health Inspectors are appointed authorized officers for the administration of this Act. Five shops are licensed, and these were kept under supervision and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

There are no premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

Rodent and Insect Control.

One man is employed for rodent control work and the results have been very satisfying. Details of the work carried out during the year are summarized below.

Premises Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
Premises Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Visits for Baiting and Extermination	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
Total Quantity of Material used:—							
3 cwt. Cut Wheat, 3 cwt. Oatmeal, 28 lb. Sausage Rusk,							
24 lb. Lard, 24 lb. Caster Sugar, 100 lb. Stale Bread	...						848 lb.
Total Quantity of Poison used:—							
28 lb. Warfarin 5, 5 lb. Arsenious Oxide, 1 lb. Zinc							
Phosphide, 86 lb. Cymag	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 lb.
Number of Rats Killed (Estimated Minimum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Number of Mice Killed (Bodies found)	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Amount charged in respect of Disinfestation work	...	...	...	...	...	£23 19 6	

All Council properties including sewage works, refuse tips and parks were kept under regular supervision and are constantly receiving attention.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwelling houses. The service now available has become widely known and occupiers appreciate the advice and assistance given for the eradication of rodents. Owners and occupiers fully co-operate in carrying out proofing work and attention to drainage defects.

A charge is made for work carried out in business premises, but it is a noteworthy fact that extremely few complaints are now being received from these premises.

The fullest co-operation is maintained with the Army Authorities, who are responsible for rodent control work on War Department property and also with the two local authorities adjoining our district.

We still found by experience that one part Warfarin No. 5 to 16 parts base bait proved extremely effective for both rats and mice.

Two hospitals and one large store have yearly contracts for the eradication of rodents and insect pests.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year in accordance with the Ministry's requirements.

In one treatment, instead of the three-day consecutive baiting, a sequence on a 1-4-8-day basis was carried out. The extended baiting periods were possible by incorporating the mould inhibitor paranitrophenol in the bait.

In the second treatment the opportunity was also taken in gaining experience in the use of Warfarin.

North Hants Rodent Control Committee.

The Council is a constituent member of the above Committee, which comprises the Boroughs of Aldershot and Basingstoke, the Urban District Councils of Farnborough and Fleet, and the Rural District Councils of Alton, Basingstoke and Hartley Wintney. The representatives of this Committee comprise one member of the local authority together with the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Aldershot Military District and Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee send representatives.

Meetings of the Committee were held quarterly in the different districts; they serve a very useful purpose in solving problems arising and enabling local authorities to obtain Ministry guidance on various points and issues.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was necessary under this Act, all work being done by informal action. Eleven informal notices were served in this respect.

Insect Pests.

Sixty-five wasp nests were destroyed during the year, the local authority giving a free service in this connection.

Every possible effort is made to keep under observation various ditches, ponds, water courses and places likely to breed mosquitoes.

Five premises were treated for the extermination of cockroaches on a rechargeable basis.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948)

The following details are shown:—

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Insp't's (4)	Writt'n notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†	1	14	18	2	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	110	116	9	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority‡ (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	4	8	—	—	3
TOTAL		122	142	11	—	

Cases in which Defects were found:—

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Nmb'r of cases in which prosecut's were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (5)	By H.M. Insp. (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	8	8	—	3	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):							
(a) Insufficient	9	1	1	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	2	2	—	1	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL	60	11	11	—	4	—	60

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists of the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing apparel—								
Making, etc.	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	13
Cleaning & washing	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Household linen	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Lace, lace curtains & nets ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Furniture & upholstery	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Electro-plate	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
File making	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Brass and brass articles ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Fur pulling	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Iron and steel cables and chains ..	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Iron and steel anchors & grapnels	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Cart gear ..	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Locks, latches and keys	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Umbrellas, etc. ..	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Artificial flowers ..	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Nets, other than wire nets ..	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	29

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)—continued.

Nature of work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tents ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sacks ..	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Racquet and tennis balls	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Paper bags ..	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Brush making	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Pea picking	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Feather sorting ..	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ..	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Stuffed toys	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Basket making ..	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Chocolates & sweetmeats	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Textile weaving ..	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Lampshades	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
TOTAL ..	70	4	—	—	—	—	—	70

Outwork.

Lists received in accordance with requirements of the Act contained names and addresses of four outworkers. No instances were found of homework being carried out in unwholesome premises.



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ALDERSHOT